

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.]

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1833.

[NO. 2250.]

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On Monday next, the 24th Instant, WILL BE PERFORMED (IN ONE ACT)

LOFTY PROJECTS,

OR

ARTS IN AN ATTIC.

In the course of which Imitations of the most celebrated London Actors will be introduced by a favorite Amateur; to conclude with the laughable Farce of,

THE SLEEPING DRAUGHT.

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Saturday the 22d., and Monday the 24th.

Boxes..... 6 Rs. Upper Boxes. 3 Rs.
Pit..... 4 Rs. Gallery..... 2 Rs.

TURF HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of, on Thursday, the 20th Instant, at 12 o'clock, the remainder of Captain Morris's Stud, consisting of the following horses:—

Goblin Grey,
Bustle,
Sea-Gull,
English mare, 5 year old, by Filho da Puta,
Maiden Arab Gelding,
Cockatoo, 2 year old Colt, by Fitz-James,
Fairy, 2 year old Filly, by Harlequin,
Titmouse, yearling Colt, by ditto,
Magnet, yearling Colt, by ditto,
Zuleka, thorough-bred English brood mare,
Dudu, Deccan bred brood mare.

The Sale will take place at Captain Morris's Stables, Poona, and particulars may be learnt on reference to Dr. Carstairs, Poona.

TO BE LET—The well known airy and commodious House, situated at Colaba, late the property of JAMES MORLEY, Esq. For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE, at the Office of Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 18th June, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRES.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

TO BE LET—A commodious, airy, pleasant, upper-roomed Bungalow, opposite the Bee-hive, at Camballa, lately occupied by Colonel STROVER, Commandant of Artillery. Apply to MOODY SORABJEE VATCHA GAUDY, at his Office, opposite the Town Major's Office.

Bombay, 18th June, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

JUST Published—No. 11 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST—Price, 3 Rs.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

None since our last.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 15th. Barque John Craig, Thomas Lawson, Master, from the Mauritius, 18th May.
—do. Grab Pittam, Savoy Abdulla, Naquedah, from Cochin 12th May.

DEPARTURES.

None.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

At Ramsgate, on the 5th Feb. 1833, Capt. C. Keys, Indian Navy, formerly Master Attendant of this Port, aged 64 years.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—Marquis of Huntley, Duke of Devon, Thames, Lady Melville, Farquharson, and Herefordshire.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG OF WAR.—Tigis.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Cumbrian, Cleveland, John Stamp, Richard Walker, Sarah, and Ranger.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Fittay, Eslam, John William Dare, Maira, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Fe-

lix, Cyrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamood, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fells, Louisa, Sundaney, Glenelg, John Craig, Pittam, and Virginia, Portuguese.—Consoliel, and Amelia.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1833.

We published a letter in last Saturday's paper which we understand has been objected to on account of the personality it contains. We have only to observe regarding it, that we should never have given it a place in our columns but for the equally personal and objectionable remarks which appeared in the *Gazette* of the preceding week. The editor of that paper, it strikes us, took an unwarrantable liberty in publicly attributing the authorship of an anonymous letter to a particular individual, and then making an offensive attack upon the object of his suspicions. In reply to the article in which this attack is contained, we could not refuse our correspondent a portion of our columns, without depriving him of the only means he possessed of defending, either himself, or the person attacked.

We understand the statement in the *Gazette* on Wednesday last, regarding the Indian Navy, is incorrect in almost every particular. Reductions, it is true, are to take place in the establishment, and the number of vessels in commission is to be reduced, but it is well known that no orders have been sent out for reducing the Superintendent's salary, or doing away with the storekeeper's department.—The report of a reduction of 30 per cent. having been ordered in the salaries of the Civil Service is also, we understand, without any foundation whatever.

We beg particularly to turn the attention of our readers to the interesting letter of *Indophilus* regarding this island, which we have published in to-day's paper. There are some little inaccuracies in it, and perhaps also, an unfortunate attempt to be facetious; but in the main, it contains, like the rest of the letters which have appeared under the same signature, a great many clever observations.

We have observed with regret in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 30th. and 31st. ultimo, a spirit any thing but favorable to the cause of Steam Navigation. The editor indeed states himself to be one of its warmest supporters, but objects to almost every thing which has been done here for promoting it, and suggests alterations every one of which must prove highly injurious if not destructive to it. As a specimen of these we need only mention that he proposes to send Mr. Waghorn to America to ascertain what they are doing in steam navigation there!—This notable scheme, which would occasion a loss of time and money, would seem to have been brought forward merely to create a diversion in Bengal with regard to the steam committee's plan; for the *Hurkaru* the very next day hints at the advantages of acting in Calcutta without the co-operation of Bombay. The hostility of this paper in short to the efforts which are making here to keep up a steam communication with Europe is so ill-disguised that it has attracted the notice of the other journals at the same presidency, and we trust therefore, will prove of little consequence. We shall however, notwithstanding, notice an argument founded upon the superiority of the American steamers on which the editor lays great stress in attacking the Bombay plan. These vessels he asserts are so infinitely superior to those made in England that it would be throwing money away to send home for engines, as the steam committee have proposed to do, when cheaper and better ones can be procured elsewhere. Now it so happens that we have seen the very boats the editor mentions in support of his assertion, and have been repeatedly waded up and down the magnificent Hudson by them. We are ready to grant much that he states regarding the splendour of their accommodations and their speed, which are certainly unrivalled in any other part of the world; but these, it is necessary to observe, are more the effects of the river upon which the vessels ply than of the superiority of American engineers. The Hudson throughout the year is as placid as a mill pond, and the vessels in question have been constructed expressly for it. The scantling of which they are built has been so much reduced, to render them as light as possible, that in two instances the weight of their engines, without the aid of a heavy sea to increase the strain upon them, has actually broken them down. The peculiarity of their build, and the method of placing their engines, upon which the editor of the *Hurkaru* has got some confused notions, are at the same time such, that we will venture to say not one of them could live ten minutes in Bombay harbour when there is an ordinary swell in it. We recollect even in the Hudson where a breaker is never known, that they were now and then obliged to stop at the first shelter they could find, in distress from the effects of the slight swell in that river, the mouth of which is 20 miles at least from the ocean. With regard to their velocity too, the editor of the *Hurkaru* has got the most exaggerated notions. That it is greater than the English boats, we have already admitted, but that it averages 13½ miles per hour is grossly incorrect. The most rapid trip ever performed between Albany and New York, a distance of 149 miles, was made by Mr. Steven's boat the *North America*, being at the time under a tremendous pressure of steam, in 10

hours 15 minutes, which extraordinary performance only surpasses by a trifle what the editor of the *Hurkaru* is pleased to call the ordinary rate of American steamers. And this velocity it must be observed was not attained without the aid of a current and spring tide which, combined, were estimated at the time as equal to 3 miles an hour.—Upon the whole from what we have seen of what are called the best American steamers, we have no hesitation in saying that they are totally unfit for this country. We will add even that where American boats are used for the same purposes as in England, and for the navigation of the same boisterous seas, they are in no respect superior to the English boats. The Steamers plying in Long Island Sound, between Providence and New York—a sea by no means so rough as the Irish Channel or the east coast of England—certainly do not exceed, if they equal, the performances of the *United Kingdom* between Edinburgh and London. It would be in vain certainly to look for any thing in Europe to compare, in their own way, with the floating palaces of the Hudson and Mississippi: as well might one expect to find conveyances rivaling the Royal Mail upon the log roads of Ohio or Tennessee; and as rational would it be for an American stage proprietor to send to Long Acre for one of the beautiful vehicles of that far famed spot, as for us to send from here to America for a boat for the difficult navigation of the Red Sea. The infatuation which could have induced the editor of the *Hurkaru* to propose such a thing, however, is not upon the whole surprising in a person who could state that "the science of steam has made comparatively little progress in England since the days of Watt"! Is the Editor of the *Hurkaru* aware of the astonishing results of the locomotive engines upon the Manchester rail road?—engines which have proved that the English are capable of taking advantage of the high pressure principle as well as the Americans when there is any thing to be gained by it,—and if so, what could possibly have induced him to hazard the bold and unfounded assertion he has made?

It is useless perhaps to say any thing more upon this subject. The editor of the *Hurkaru* is evidently too hostile to the plan of opening a Steam communication with Europe, for what we can say to have any effect upon him.—We shall leave him therefore to make the most of his illiberality, and conclude by hoping that remarks like his, proceeding from a total ignorance of the subject to which they relate, will meet with the reception from the public they so justly deserve.

One word more however, and we have done.—The only way in which Steam communication with Europe can be effected, is by the most perfect unanimity among all those who are favorable to it. If one party refuse to assist because there is something in the plan which has been proposed here that he does not approve of, and another the same, upon some other part of the plan, it is evident that nothing whatever will be accomplished. We have observed with regret that a violent objection has been raised in the *Mofussil Ukhbar* to the proposition for allowing subscribers of Rs. 1,000 a free passage. The editor without thinking states that this is a gross injustice to the smaller subscribers. But if he had considered for a moment, he would have seen that the interest alone of Rupees 1000 for a couple of years, will be more than the greater number of subscribers give towards the scheme, without taking into consideration that by far the larger number of persons who have given that sum are never likely to take advantage of their privileges.—But supposing even that the scheme was bad in this respect, is it not better, we would ask, to put up with it than to create disgust and waste time by raising endless objections?—The management of the plan has been intrusted to persons of well known judgment and ability here, all of whom are zealous for its success, and we say once more that, unless the same degree of confidence can be placed in them on the other side of India that has been placed in them here, nothing whatever will be accomplished.

CALCUTTA.

TRADE OF THE INDUS, — BOMBAY, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—There is one speculation however which must be excepted from the general rule: before many months elapse, I hope to see an advertisement to the following effect in all the Indian Papers:—
"FOR SUZ DIRECT.—The *Hyphasis*, Steamer, Captain Alexander, will positively sail on the 1st of October next, from Rooper at the foot of the Simla hills. This vessel is timed to meet the Alexandria and London Steam Packet, and Passengers, parcels and letters are warranted to reach London from Simla in six weeks. This accommodation is strongly recommended to the notice of all the establishments of the Western Provinces. It will save them a 4 months coasting to Calcutta; and on an average 6 months more, before they can reach London via the Cape of Good Hope; which deducting six weeks, is as good as adding 8 months and a half to the duration of their lives. Invalids will find it very convenient to pass the hot months in the hills, and embark for England at the time appointed, at the commencement of the cold weather."

[A facetious friend of mine recommends that the new steamer should be called the "INDUS-TRY."] One other point requires to be noticed. The advantage of an entrepot consists in collecting at one point traders from opposite quarters by which means, articles are rendered accessible which would not otherwise be so, on account of the remote situa-

tion of the countries from which they derive their origin; and every body is enabled to confine his operations to the particular sphere for which he possesses peculiar advantages, and to get quick and certain returns to his investments; entrepôts, therefore, ought to be situated wherever there happens to be a marked difference in the modes used for transporting goods, in the manner of conducting business; in the language and habits of the people; and in the laws and institutions of different countries. It is not enough that there should be entrepôts established for the purpose of facilitating an interchange between the Maritime and Inland trade.

It may happen that a marked difference may exist between the features of the country in the interior; and in this case notwithstanding an entrepot were established on the sea coast, the inhabitants of one country might have to make a tedious and expensive journey through a foreign country before they could reach it, unless it were properly settled between the two. This is precisely the case with Bombay. Next to the closing of the navigation of the Indus, the greatest impediment with which our trade with the countries beyond that river has had to struggle, has been the absence of any mart at or near the frontier, at which the natives could dispose of their produce and lay in their returns. In order to reach Bombay, the Afghan merchants have to traverse several independent States, where the language and manners of the people are equally strange to them; and the number of separate duties they have to pay makes a serious deduction from the capital which they are able to invest in purchasing our manufactures. Under these circumstances it is impossible for them to obtain more than one return in the course of the year; and high profits and high prices are the necessary consequence, which after all are barely sufficient to cover the expense of the expedition.

But if we establish a mart upon their frontier instead of a long journey through a foreign country, the Afghans will only have to make a short journey through their own country, where from their local knowledge and connections, they will of course enjoy every possible facility. Instead of effecting one exchange in the course of the year, they will be able to effect two or three with the same capital, which will enable them to carry on the trade with much smaller profits than at present. From being a distant and uncertain speculation, the Indian trade will be converted into a safe and regular commerce; and the quick and certain return it will afford, will induce a much larger number of persons to engage in it. The produce of the countries west of the Indus will be brought to the frontier mart in much greater quantities than they could ever be to Bombay; and the returns in British manufactures and Indian produce will increase in the same proportion. Every Afghan merchant would be brought into direct communication with us; and they would save every payment of duty, except what they would have to give to their own rulers, and a small amount to the Amers of Sind. After the establishment of a mart, the goods would no doubt have to traverse as much space as ever, before they arrived at their final destination; but as the parties meet half way, they will both get their returns twice as quick. They will be able to lay in two investments of English goods in the same time that they would otherwise lay in only one; and as they will get two profits instead of one, they will be able to carry on their trade at a much lower rate of profit, and consequently with a much smaller charge upon the goods. The business will be rendered accessible to the multitude instead of being confined to a small number of enterprising individuals, and all these causes combined will stimulate the sale of our manufactures to the utmost limits to which it is capable of being extended.

The Portuguese were much more sensible of the importance of establishing secure depots for the trade, wherever the circumstances of the neighbouring countries called for it, than we have ever been. In fact they spread a net of entrepôts quite round the coast of India, in which they caught all the trade which would otherwise have strayed here and there, or would not have been called into existence at all, for want of a secure place of deposit or a ready market. The numerous flourishing establishments at Ormus, Diu, Damaun, Culican, Bombay, Ceylon, Malacca, &c. attest the wisdom of this rule of commercial policy, and as long as they had the power to protect them, these places were among the most flourishing in India, and gave the Portuguese almost a complete monopoly of the maritime trade of the country. As far as we have imitated the example, the experiment has been completely successful, and notwithstanding the *MUNRO fallacy* propagated by MILLS has been applied to the commercial settlement of Singapore to the entire deprivation of the advantages which it would otherwise derive from its productive soil and the security to Banking and every other kind of money transaction, from the existence of a mass of real property on the spot, still this interesting entrepot has flourished in spite of it. I wonder what the motives can be, which induced these speculative men to carry on this systematic crusade against the existence of property in the land. If they confined their theories to their own closets in the India House nobody would grudge them the harmless amusement derived from them. But it becomes intolerable when they are permitted to bring their destructive vagaries into actual practice over the whole of the East, contrary to the fervent wishes of every individual connected with the soil, and of every body else except a few interested and warped Collectors. Can any thing more unnatural or more horrible be conceived, than a mandate issuing from a dark cell in Leadenhall Street, and making the circuit of half the world, to condemn the whole of the East to a perpetual deprivation of that first and greatest institution of society,—PROPERTY IN THE LAND.

Oh, what a thing is talent, what a fearful instrument of good and evil! If there is any thing which would lead us to question the omniscience of Providence, it is this circumstance of the most splendid talents being entrusted to some individuals, without that judgment or disposition which is necessary to induce them to be turned to a beneficial use. Augustus Cæsar's mandate that all the world should be taxed, is nothing to Mr. MILL's mandate, which ordains that half the property in the world should be destroyed!

But to return to our point, enough has been said to show, that the establishment of entrepôts or receptacles and marts of the trade at proper intervals, is one of the most important instruments of commerce. In fact, next to the protection of

good laws, it seems to be the most important of all, without arts to resort to, trade cannot take place at all; and it will increase in proportion as the arts are rendered easy of success.

If ever there were a cause in which an entrepot is required, it is with respect to the countries on both sides of the Indus. They are separated by a line of distinction which has been the subject of remark in every age. On one side of the river the religion of the people is Mahomedan; on the other Hindoo; on one side the people are white; on the other they are black; on one side they speak the Persian and Pushtoo languages; on the other the Hindoo; on one side the productions of the earth are those which are suited to a moderately cold climate; on the other, there are none but what grow in a rich soil and a hot climate. "I had never," says the emperor Baber in his personal memoirs, "before seen the hot climates of the Indian country; when I reached the pass I saw another world. The grass, the trees, the birds, the animals, and the tribes of men—all was new—I was astonished!" The essential difference in almost every point of view which distinguishes one side of the river Indus from the other, has in every age given rise to flourishing cities upon the frontier, in which the merchants of both countries used to meet for the exchange of their mutual products. Until this quarter of India became completely barbarised by the convulsions and irruptions consequent upon the breaking up of the Delhi empire, Cabul, Multan, and Tatta—situated at about equal distances upon the boundary line—were all of them extremely important entrepôts of the trade.

The two last of these have entirely fallen to ruin, and it now rests with us—as the Supreme commercial nation—to supply their place. In fact if it is done at all, it must be by ourselves, for no other State has either power or reputation sufficient to do it. The interest of our Indian empire demands it, and a population of several millions of Englishmen depend for their subsistence upon the sale of our manufactures, for which this quarter opens such a wide market. In former days the current of trade passed directly across the frontier of the Indus, without any considerable portion of it being diverted into the maritime channel. India was then the manufacturing country, which supplied its opposite neighbours with cloths, as well as with Sugar, Indigo, and other products of its soil; and she received in return, horses, groceries, drugs, &c. Now England has become the manufacturing nation; and as she has superseded the cloths of India in the Indian markets, she will of course assume to herself the supply of the countries to the west of the Indus. The position of the mart should therefore be chosen with a treble advertence to the convenience of the maritime trade, and of the inland trade on both sides of the Indus. These three interests have all to be provided for; and it is clear that there is only one way of doing it, which is to establish the mart at the mouth of the Indus. By this means the merchants of each denomination will take only that share in the trade which is naturally their own, and for the successful management of which they possess peculiar advantages. The Affghans will confine their attention to the Mahomedan countries to the west of the Indus where all their connections lie;—where they are always likely to meet with sympathy and assistance from people of their own religion. The operations of the Indian merchants will be directed to the Hindoo countries of the Punjab, and those situated to the east of the Indus, where they will enjoy corresponding advantages; and the part which we shall take, will be confined to the shipment of the goods from England and the disposal of them, and the taking in our return cargo at the mouth of the Indus. The Affghans will deliver their goods at the mart, and will return with the commodities of England and India. The Indian merchants will carry back the manufactures of England, and the raw produce of Affghanistan, and the English merchants will take the produce and manufactures of both, and sell their own in return. The treble demand of England, India, and Affghanistan cannot fail to make INDOPHILA a flourishing commercial city. The Mahomedan and Hindoo countries will be brought into amicable connection with each other. England will assume her natural position as the universal mediator, and the messenger of peace and civilization to the nations of the earth; and she will acquire even in the very heart of Asia, all the respect which is due to this beneficial exercise of her supremacy. I am not much disposed to enthusiasm just now: else this is a subject in which the most staunch matter of fact person would excuse one for indulging.

Our Bombay friends will no doubt say "this is all very true, INDOPHILA will become a second Tyre—a Queen of cities—but what is to become of Bombay?" In reply I beg to assure them that the trade of INDOPHILA will almost all be a nett addition to the existing commerce of the western coast, instead of a subtraction from that of Bombay. Bombay is not such a great place, but there is plenty of room for her and INDOPHILA both; and I have no doubt whatever, that they will be the best of friends. The first step to their connection will be that the merchants of Bombay in order to get a better market for their goods, will establish branch houses at INDOPHILA. The most intimate correspondence will subsist between the two places, and the surplus goods which are unable to find a market at one, will almost as a matter of course be transferred to the other. Bombay has an advantage which INDOPHILA cannot possess from her being the seat of a Government, the centre of the business of a great country, and the scene of a large local expenditure. Its present "liberal" and "enlightened" Governor would also—I have no doubt—make two or three slight changes, the certain effect of which would be to increase the trade of Bombay in a tenfold degree, beyond what could possibly be abstracted from it by INDOPHILA.

It is a remarkable instance of the force of habit that the good people of Bombay Island are so enamoured with the littleness of their domicile, that they have actually squeezed themselves into an epitome of it which goes by the name of "the Fort," and within this again is a tiny Acropolis called "BOMBAY CASTLE," which is the Arcanum of the Empire, from the mysterious solitude of which are fanned to the astonished nations, innumerable oracles and proclamations about shutting up Supreme Courts! &c. &c. Around the Fort is drawn a formidable ditch stretching from sea to sea, from Colaba to Durgaree! The ditch is surrounded by frowning old Portuguese fortifications; and between it and Mazagon extends a really magnificent esplanade, which as well as I can recollect, cannot be less than a mile wide.

I should have thought that the Island of Bombay itself was small enough for its redundant population, without taking such pains to cram them into a little walled town. The effects of this proceeding are obvious enough. In the first place, mighty swarms of musquitos and sand flies issue from the ditch, to aid the slumbers of many an interesting fair one. The very idea of the sand flies make me shudder. Neither gauze curtains nor any other precaution

affords any relief from them; and having never been troubled with them any where except at Bombay, I suppose the breed is peculiar to its far famed ditch. Then, many an insignificant Bandycoote—excellent tho' in magnitude—stalks forth at dusk in fearless security, and many a squeaking musk rat runs and cries by starts, as beset by an animal of humbler pretensions. Now I have no doubt whatever, that if it were proposed to tumble the old Portuguese wall into the ditch, the conservative aristocracy of the place would cry "sa-crilège!" The Bandycoote they would say, "is identified with the very genius of the place. He forms part of our history and is associated with all the most venerable sympathies of our Island; were they to adopt a Bombay national coin with a coat of arms upon it after the plan recommended by our Saviour Clarence King at arms, they would, of course, have a Dutch Rampant on their shield, with a brace of Bandycootes for supporters. Besides, I suspect the Bombay people are great naturalists, else they would not take so much pains and put their town to so great an expense, to support a prolific source of noxious animal life; or perhaps they have acquired a taste for music, from the groaning of the numberless frogs and toads with which the bottom of the ditch is always alive; and they do not like to relinquish the enjoyment of their evening band.

"'Tis awful grand I calculate to sit upon the wall
"When them tarnation Bull-frogs join, in an almighty squall."

New Boston Annual.

The next results of the ditch deserving remark are the feverish vapours engendered in its putrifying animal and vegetable deposits; which—rising aloft—are reflected by many a genial breeze among the wives and children of the inhabitants; and the town wall assists to promote the health of the people, by rendering a free current of air impossible.

Then comes the most serious evil of all—the contracted limits of the space which can be occupied by the town. The ditch was marked out at a period when Bombay was a much less important place than it is at present, and as the trade and population have been continually increasing ever since, while the ground available for building has remained the same, house and warehouse rent have risen to an enormous height. This is a most serious obstacle to the prosperity of the place. It prevents a great number of wealthy and industrious people from forming permanent establishments, and it puts an additional charge on the price of every bale of goods which passes through this great emporium. Upon the poor it falls particularly hard; for as they cannot keep carriages to drive into the suburbs after they have done their daily work, they are left to bear the whole brunt of the high rate of house rent.

What can be the reason for this extraordinary huddling together—except a pure love for Bandycootes and Sandflies.—I can not conceive. Surely it is not because the aristocracy of the place desire to place the broad extent of the esplanade between their own abodes in the suburbs, and the ignoble vulgar in the town? Or is the object of it to force the introduction of Steam carriages and rail roads which, it is said, will bring Windsor as near the Tower as Cornhill is at present? Nobody but the Chief Engineer can imagine that the fortifications afford the town any additional security. With the resources of the continent of India at our command, and a British Fleet sweeping the Indian Seas, a detached expedition directed against Bombay seems quite out of the question. But even allowing that it comes within the bounds of possibility, it certainly is not worth while to inflict a positive and permanent injury upon the place, and to oppose as effect, a check to its prosperity as can easily be conceived, merely for the sake of avoiding the chance of a highly improbable calamity?

My plan, therefore, is to throw bastions, walls, battlements, and all into the ditch;—and, if you please, all the honey-combed gums into the bargain,—involving in one common and final destruction, bandicoots, musk rats, frogs, toads, musquitos, sand flies, ethoc genus omne. Then I would cut up the whole of the esplanade into streets, squares, and crescents, having a magnificent crescent on the Western side facing the sea, for the fashionable society of the place, and I have no doubt that we should see the Western monsoon coined into silver through the medium of the increased price of building ground in this quarter (thereby falsifying the lucubrations of Adam Smith, who says that air is of no value at all on account of its abundance) and on the opposite side towards Mazagon, where I have a lively recollection of certain malefactors dancing in the air, the domiciles of the poor will be erected. The whole of the land should be sold outright, else it would be better not to do the thing at all. Annual cultivation may linger on under a system of insecurity, but for the large investment of capital which building requires, an absolute property in the soil is necessary. I am sure My Lord Clare would have the good sense to deposit "Mr. Mill's mandate" at the bottom of the ditch—where the heaviest bastion would bury it under its ruins—if he were to attempt to establish a Munro system of insecurity here, as he has succeeded in doing at Singapore. The proceeds of the sale of all the land should be given to establish an English College, for which a convenient site may be easily found.

It would be needless to dwell upon the advantage of this plan; upon the marked effect it must have in inducing wealthy and enterprising people from all parts of the East to form establishments at Bombay—upon the manner in which it would lower the rent of houses and warehouses—would increase the reputation and diminish the charges of the entrepot—and lastly, upon the way in which it would add to the physical comfort and enjoyment, and improve the intellectual condition of the people of the island. From one of the meanest towns in India; and she might even vie with Calcutta and surpass Chowringhee. Quantum mutata abella! There is already much more real mercantile prosperity and substantiality of capital at Bombay than in any town in India; and I humbly conceive that the plan now propounded, will make her as beautiful as she is prosperous.

By the by, I forget that all the influential people of the place have got houses in the town or country, or both; the price and rent of which would necessarily fall if an intermediate new town were to be built. This certainly is against the scheme.

The other simple unobjectionable changes I have to propose, are—First, The limitation of the land tax of the whole Presidency to its present amount, and Secondly, the abolition of all the island duties of every description confining ourselves to taking duties on the exports and imports by sea.

Nevertheless, if INDOPHILA is able to vie with Bombay, the world will have no reason to regret it. Tyre and Sidon flourished in twin splendor, and the rival Queens of Western India will not be deficient in generous emulation. In the course of one of the

exploring expeditions which Alexander made from Tatta to discover the most convenient passage for his fleet to take to sea, he founded a town called Xylonopolis, or the city of wood, which I interpret the city of blockheads, else he would not have placed it in such a disadvantageous position. As might be expected, it took no root; and the name is only to be found in the pages of Arrian. The most convenient spot for Indophila to take her seat, will be on the Pittce (or western) mouth of the Indus. This was the passage which Alexander ultimately found most easy of egress for his fleet; and it is remarkable that to this day it is characterized, as being the least liable to change of all the mouths of the Indus. Like the Hooghly, the main stream of the river does not pass through it, and it is perhaps for this very reason that it is the deepest and most navigable. Some notices of it from Lieutenant Burnes' memoirs are appended to this letter; and it is deserving of remark that this mouth is less liable to be mistaken by the mariner than any other—not only because it is the extreme one towards the West—but because it is only sixteen miles on the Bombay side of Kurchee Harbour and town. It has eighteen feet water at high tide over the bar, and a good roadstead outside. The reason why this mouth is less liable to change than any of the others is owing to the proximity of the hills which gives the soil greater consistency than is the case with the more recent formations towards the centre of the Delta. Whether he is to be Native or European, the British Consul ought to be dispatched immediately to the place—wherever it may be—which may be selected for the site of Indophila, that he may be ready there to receive and take under his protection any boats which may arrive from Bombay and the ships which will soon resort to the new mart, from England and every part of the Eastern and Western world. Every arrangement connected with the customs will of course be conducted by him or under his immediate direction and superintendence. If these matters were left to the uncontrolled management of the Sindees it would inevitably lead to broils and collision.

Calcutta, 18th May, 1833.

No. II.

Sir,—If ever there were a time for applying that great specific of India's wrongs—the limitation of taxation—it is the present. There is at this moment a clear surplus after supplying the deficit of the Bombay Presidency and providing for all the ordinary home expenses, of a crore and a half of rupees. When the reductions consequent upon the limitation of the land tax are made in all three Presidencies, the surplus will exceed two crores; and if an Indian paper circulation is issued on the credit of the State, it will amount at once to nearly three crores. What we shall gain by reductions however, will be trifling compared with the increased productiveness of all the other taxes, which will be the certain result of the paramount motive to industry and improvement, arising from the limitation of the land tax, combined with the free scope which will be given to the trade of the country, by the abolition of the inland customs and the permission to European settlers to purchase land. When this is done, and the prohibitory duties on Indian produce at home are taken off, a very moderate rate of duty on the exports and imports of Calcutta alone, would amount to upwards of a crore of rupees a year, to say nothing of the western frontier.

But the Bombay economists have got a twist in their heads—as well as in the staple of their cotton—which requires to be taken out. They flatter themselves that they are charged with carrying the scheme of the navigation of the Indus into practical effect; and wrapping themselves up in the contemplation of their high and awful mission, they figure to themselves all sorts of unknown dangers, and speak of pledges and guarantees, and various other contrivances for effecting their security. One would think that we had returned to the Homeric ages, and that visions of the *anthropophagi* and the horrors of Scylla and Charybdis were dimly flitting before our eyes. I should like to see the first Colchian expedition set out from the Island of humaloes and mangoes! and still more should I enjoy their introductory interview with the dragon which guards the golden fleece, the Ameer of Sind. This barbarian possessor of less than forty lacs a year—including the districts of all dependents of the family—has always been regarded by our Bombay friends much in the same light as the emperor of China; and acting upon this idea, they have from time to time fitted out various "envoys" and "first rate missions," which have not only put the country to a very serious expense, but have inflated the Ameer of Sind with such an inordinate plea of their own magnificence, that it is even now questionable whether any thing effectual can be brought about until this conceit has been taken out of them by a hearty drubbing! This is the way to make work for the military. To tell people that they are Hannibals and then to treat them like Massissas. It is the same thing whether you raise people above, or degrade them below, their station. The exciting of inordinate expectation is as prolific a source of quarrel as actual oppression. We manage these things better on this side of India, where we make it our endeavour neither to raise the native princes above nor to depress them below their proper relative situation, in the constitution of the Empire. Indeed we could not act otherwise; for we have so many *forty lac* princes, that, if we were to send an "envoy" and a "first rate mission" to every one of them with all his train of secretaries, assistants, commandants of escorts, state equipages purchased for the occasion, &c. &c. &c. we should positively have no resources left to carry on the administration of our country.

However mortifying it may be to the public spirited aspirations of my Bombay friends, truth obliges me to state that the part they will have to perform in the Indus scheme, will be nothing more or less than to sit behind their counters and deal out their piece goods, their metals, and their spices, to the native merchants who come to purchase them. Besides the division of labour between the different mercantile employments—such as those of wholesale and retail dealer, brokers, &c. &c.—there is a still more important territorial division of labour, by which the internal trade of each country is confined to the inhabitants of that country, from their knowledge of the institutions, language and manners of the people, and from the assistance which they derive from their connections, the inhabitants of every country possess facilities for carrying on the internal trade which cannot be enjoyed by any foreigner; and in India the advantage is still more decided on the side of the Native merchants, owing to other causes. My Marwarree friends drink neither claret nor champagne, nor do we ever see a turkey upon their table, which alone costs 12 rupees. On the contrary, they content themselves with nature's pure beverage, and a simple meal of grain and pulse, and, instead of setting up for prince merchants, which are characters about as compatible as that of Saint Devil, they pride themselves upon the strictest adherence to frugality and economy, the qualities which form the basis of the mercantile character. The prince-merchant illusion has been dissipated with a fearful explosion, which however, is nothing to what will take place upon the blowing up of the Munro fallacy, unless we hasten to abolish it ourselves.

But our friends still drink "lal sherab" and eat turkeys; and I should be the last man to desire them discontinuing to do so. This difference in the style and taste of living, however necessary and unobjectionable it may be, must still always have the effect of preventing our merchants from competing with the Natives in their own field, which is the internal commerce of the country. Although numerous English merchants have been settled for many years on this side of India, they have to this day made no progress in securing to themselves any share of the interior commerce of the country. A few houses certainly are established at Mirzapore and Fattyghur; but their business is almost entirely confined to remitting to their correspondents at Calcutta indigo, saltpetre, and lac-dye, the greatest part of which they manufacture themselves; and, as far as I know, they have not ventured to embark at all in the trade in English goods, which is almost exclusively in the hands of the Marwarrees. This is not to be accounted for by any legal restriction, except always the abominable law of deportation—which tends equally to damp the disposition to full extensive application of capital in every line in which it can be employed; and the peculiar disadvantage under which our countrymen labour in the department of internal commerce, must be attributed mainly to the natural operation of the causes above mentioned.

INDOPHILUS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PARLIAMENTARY MILITIA.

There is a class of persons in the House of Commons, whose eagerness to take offence when no offence is meant, and whose vain and vapouring mode of resenting supposed affronts, are constantly exciting the contempt and disgust of all rational and sober men both in and out of Parliament. We allude to the officers of the Army and Navy; who really seem to suppose, that the fact of their being almost necessarily the subservient tools of the Crown, and dependent upon an annual vote of the House for their subsistence, entitles them to bristle up like so many "ancient Pistols," upon the least hint from one of their paymasters, that they are not the most useful or trust-worthy organs of the popular voice within the walls of St. Stephen's.

An offensive although somewhat amusing exhibition of this kind took place last week, during the debate on a motion of Mr. Hume for a committee to inquire into the number of members of both Houses of Parliament who held offices under the Crown. Mr. Hume, in bringing forward his motion, expressed an opinion pretty generally held, that it would be quite as well if all Military and Naval officers were excluded from Parliament; because, from their liability to be cashiered whenever it suited the pleasure of the King, and thereby, in many instances, reduced to poverty, it was absurd and unreasonable to expect that they could be independent representatives of the People. In confirmation of this opinion, Mr. Hume said, that the class of members alluded to were almost invariably found voting with the Ministers of the day, in opposition to retrenchment and reform. He made no personal allusion, however, to any member; but merely stated, as it was his unquestionable duty to do, a fact of no small importance in itself and quite pertinent to the argument he maintained.

But what followed? Why as usual, upjumps an angry soldier, "bearded like a Pard," and bristling with professional fury, to vindicate his own independence, and to call Mr. Hume to account for vilifying the Army. It was in vain that the Member for Middlesex disclaimed all intention of impugning the motives or actions of individual members: the opportunity of displaying personal valour, without the slightest degree of personal risk, was too tempting to be lost; and accordingly Captain Berkeley, not content with defending his own character, thought proper to express his belief, that if Mr. Hume were in the Army he would be guilty of that truckling to power and betrayal of principle which he slanderously imputed to the Military Members of Parliament. The gallant Captain then marched out of the House—but not with colours flying. He had attacked a man whose industry and independence had placed him, in popular estimation, far above such noisy and insignificant persons as Captain Berkeley, and who really must have felt the contempt for his conduct, which in the course of the evening he took occasion to express.

It was clear that Mr. Hume was right in point of order; for before Captain Berkeley spoke, he had in distinct terms, disclaimed all personal allusions. It was equally evident that the Captain had violated the rules of the House in directly attacking the Member for Middlesex. The Speaker—Lord Althorp's impartial Speaker—ought therefore to have called upon him to explain and apologise. But he did no such thing; and when Lord Althorp, who was not present at the beginning of the debate, interfered to prevent hostile proceedings, he adroitly contrived to make it appear that Mr. Hume, rather than Captain Berkeley, was in fault, and that an apology was due from him.

We fully expected, that in the course of the week Captain Berkeley would have made the *amende honorable*. But we suppose that it would have been considered a derogation from his military dignity had he done so.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the question of the propriety or advantage of returning officers of the Army or Navy to the House of Commons. While they hold seats in Parliament, however, their insolence should be repressed; and they should be taught to behave with something like the civility of gentlemen and the sobriety of legislators. At present they are too apt to mistake the House of Commons for the mess-room, and to conduct themselves accordingly.—*Spectator*, March 2.

A LETTER FROM PARIS, ON FRENCH POLITICS.

[At a meeting of the Conservative Clubs, held on the 1st of January 1833, the following resolution was passed unanimously.—“Moved by Lord Stuart de Rothesay, late Ambassador at Paris, seconded by Lord Haytesbury, late Ambassador at St. Petersburg, That the able and deeply interesting Report on French Politics, just delivered to the Club by a distinguished member, be printed for general circulation.”]

1. Allowing for the difference between French and English prices, thirty-three millions sterling in France are equal to fifty millions in England; so that the Charter a truth raises for placemen and pensioners twice as much, at least, as our glorious Constitution. In France, to be sure, there are thirty-two millions of people, and in England only twenty-four millions; but then, as the greater number of French are much poorer than the smaller number of English, the comparison is still full 100 per cent. in favour of this government.

2. LEWIS PHILIP's civil list amounts to 720,000*l.*—more by a good bit than our William's; and the whole of it goes to maintain the dignity of the Crown, whereas a part of our civil list is wasted in paying for work done. The distinction is important; for let our cause prosper to the uttermost, yet shall we never get a civil list of 720,000*l.* a year, all for the King, or rather, I should say, for the Club.

3. The Radicals grumble at our pension list: I wish they could see that of the French Conservatives, as settled by the July Revolution. In 1832, the pensions inscribed on the grand book of France, that is, charged on the consolidated fund, amounted to 56,389,654 francs, which, divided by twenty-five, gives 2255,586*l.*—two millions and a quarter sterling not to mention 172,093*l.* for the Legion of Honour. N. B. Increase of the Legion of Honour under the Charter a truth—grand crosses, 7; grand officers, 29; commanders, 85; officers, 218; knights, 2,464. When will a glorious revolution do as much for the Club?

4. LEWIS PHILIP has eight cabinet ministers, paid at the rate of 4,100*l.* a year each. Shabby, you think,—less than our ministers get; but now learn that the eight French ministers get, amongst them, 26,960*l.* for fire and lights, besides pocket-money which figures in the budget under the improper name of *dépenses secrètes*, for 88,080*l.* Add receipts, properly called secret, that is, *pots de vin* (in English, bribes from contractors), and you must allow that the monarchy of July is eminently Conservative.

5. A brief statement of facts will enable the Club to decide which budget, the French or the English, is raised in the more Conservative manner. Much may be said on both sides. For my part, I lean to the French practice; but judge for yourselves. As to the true principles of taxation, there can be no dispute amongst Conservatives, Whigs or Tories. Taxes should be indirect, so as not to pinch at the time of payment, so that the payers may not easily find out how much they pay; should create monopolies, that is, benefit some palpably in proportion as they injure others covertly,—the object being to make good subjects of those who gain by this operation of the taxes; and should tend, by a moral rather than a fiscal process, to keep down the lower orders. In England the proportion of indirect taxes is greater than in France: so far we have the advantage. As to monopoly resulting from taxes, our corn-laws, however admirable, are matched by the French duties on foreign sugar, hardware, and other manufactured goods. But on the score of taxation with a view to keep down the lower orders, the French beat us hollow. For this special purpose we have but one set of taxes—those which the Radicals call taxes on knowledge; whereas the French, besides all sorts of fiscal weights and checks of the spread of information, have royal lotteries and royal gaming-houses, which contribute to the budget 540,000*l.* a year; not such lotteries as Bexley used to manage in England, which owing to the high price of tickets, scarcely affected the poor, but little goes with tenpenny tickets, one in every town and in all large towns several, so that the poorest of the rabble are tempted to try their luck; not hard some hells merely, such as White's, Brookes's, and Crockett's, though of these there be some in Paris, but also plenty of low dens, where servants, journeymen, and the like, stake their all in the shape of tenpence. The sum raised by taxes of this kind is a trifling consideration, unless indeed we reckon three-fourths of the budget as a result of the people's degradation. But, at all events, revenue is not the immediate object of such taxes as those on paper, newspapers, and advertisements in England, or of gaming-houses and lotteries, over and above taxes on knowledge, in France: for such modes of raising money, revenue is only the plea or excuse. Now, learning that Lafayette and his set have beseeched Lewis Philip and the Deputies to give up the half million raised in this way, estimate the vast quantity of vice and misery produced in collecting that half million, including robberies, murders, suicides, and public executions; calculate the effect of that vice and misery in degrading the people and rendering them subservient to the greatest happiness of the greatest number of placemen and pensioners; take a moral and political as well as a fiscal view of the subject, and then, tell me—is not Lewis Philip a most

respectable King? Are not the Deputies under the Charter a truth a most conservative assembly?

So much for the budget of the Barricades, on which I could dwell for ever, but that it seems cruel to tantalize you. Touching the proportion between the happy and the miserable in France, I will state two facts from which it may be inferred that the Charter a truth goes nigh to fulfil the chief end of government. First, the number of official people in this country, living on the budget sleek, happy, and devoted to their Citizen King, is so great, that keep what decent company you will, the difficulty is to meet with somebody who lives on his own means. Secondly, the French calculate (they excel in statistics, particularly such as relate to misery and crime) that of the thirty-two millions have to spend, on the average, not more than 35 centimes, or 3*d.* each per diem; and that of these twenty-three millions eight millions subsists on barley or rye bread, water-gruel, potatoes, and chesnuts, seldom tasting wheaten bread, and meat never.

This being the case, it is but natural that some should grumble. Indeed, a good government must necessarily, according to the principle here laid down, be disliked by that portion of the people on whose misery depends the happiness of the remainder. Of course, therefore, the Charter a truth is not without enemies. These, however, being for the most part needy, obscure, and fully occupied in slaving for the rabble. But it is not so here. The inferior classes find advocates amongst the young Republicans, some of whom write with equal spite and talent. Thus the press, if let alone, might become extremely mischievous. Happily Lewis Philip and his Ministers do not let it alone. Where the journals on their side are beaten in argument, they call in the Attorney-General; to what extent and with what effect you may conceive, when I add, that in two years and half since the Charter became a truth, there have been more prosecutions of the press than during fifteen years when the Charter was a lie; that many editors of opposition papers live or are dying in gaol, and that several have been converted by the Attorney-General, or in other words, broken in purse, health, and spirit, by punishment after punishment.

I have made out a strong case in favour of this revolutionary government: that you will all admit. Some of you, however, may still bear malice towards Lewis Philip for having consented to abolish the hereditary peerage. I enter into your feelings, having myself, at one time, on this very account felt a deadly animosity towards Lewis Philip. But facts and reflection have softened my anger, have actually made me approve of what has been done: let me explain.

A title by itself is worth absolutely nothing. What would any Englishman give to be called three-tailed bashaw or blue-buttoned mandarin? not a snap of his finger. Nor would any Englishman give a straw to be called Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, if it did not so happen that in England solid advantages are attached to those titles. A case for example; why does Baring, the great stockjobber, put for a peerage? because, if he were a lord, all his friends of the middle class, who now treat him as their equal, would cringe to him, would blush with joy if he did but condescend to slap them on the shoulder, would boast amongst their equals of their intimacy with a lord, would flatter Master Baring the honourable, and the honourable Miss Baring, would behave to the whole family as if they had just come down from heaven, or been raised to the station of demi-gods. Such worship is grateful to him who receives it, swells his heart with delicious pride, and fills his head with a belief that he is really more than man; and feelings so pleasant are a solid advantage. In the next place, if Baring, being a lord, should fall into poverty, the other lords would, for sake of their own dignity, either put him on the pension list or make him govern or of a colony; a very solid good, not to mention that his honourable son, and daughters would find in the marriage market rich bidders for the honour of their connexion. Our Club, therefore, may well set a high value on the possession of title and the right of transmitting it to one's children. Titles are suited to the genius of the English people, who delight in artificial inequality. The French, on the contrary, despise mere titles, to such a degree, that a man called Duke or Marquis is an object of ridicule unless he have the solid distinction of power. By a late law any Frenchman may take any title he pleases; yet nobody has thought it worth while to dub himself lord. The Cabinet Ministers, who used to be addressed as *Monseigneur*, prefer to be called *Monsieur le Ministre*, a title which, as it means something, does not expose them to be laughed at. He who has an unmeaning title would not be sorry to get rid of it; and another, who comes in for an immense slice of the budget, who enjoys more power in France than any individual does in England, would as soon be called spoon or potatoe as earl or marquis. Consequently, the ruling class in France would rather gain than lose by the abolition of unmeaning titles. Then, as to the transmission of legislative power from father to son, which is a very different question, I have to observe that under constitutions which appoint the deputies to be guardians of the public purse, the right of making laws has never descended with titles. In England, that right, when it descends from father to son, goes, not with titles, but with the estates, which enable some who bear titles and to name members of the Commons' House. Baring's son, when he shall inherit the estate which Baring has bought near Thetford, will be an hereditary legislator, though not a peer; and if Lord Exeter should stake the town of Stamford on a horse-race and lose it, his son, though an hereditary marquis, would not be a legislator. So in France, the Peers, as such, have

possessed legislative power, having invariably been swamped by a new batch of peers whenever they presumed to differ from the Deputies. If the English Peers have not been frequently swamped in like manner, it was because, as landowners, not as peers, they commanded the House of Commons. Of course the French Peers could not transmit to their sons that which they never possessed themselves; and what never existed cannot have been abolished. It follows that the French law, which in words abolishes hereditary legislation, is mere words on paper without any real effect. But hold—it has been very useful in one respect; as a toy for diverting the attention of this frivolous people from the budget, as a tub thrown to the republican whale in order that the good ship Aristocracy might keep her course unmolested.

Who then, I hear some of you ask, who then compose the Aristocracy of France? Those, I answer, who levy and dispense the budget, reserving large portions of it for themselves. Power consists of command over men's will, which the command of money gives everywhere, and especially in France corrupted by Napoleon. One of the French Aristocracy, a minister, a prefect, or a chief clerk in any public office, though he does not obtain power in the same way as a great English landowner, enjoys as much power as—whom shall I say? Lord Lansdale or the Duke of Devonshire. He commands the will of as great a number of people, has as many parasites, receives as much adulation, is as blind to his own defects, and as much puffed up with a belief in his natural superiority to the mass of mankind. It is a fine thing to see an English lord, heavy, ignorant, and selfish, surrounded by sycophants who vie with each other in extolling his wit, learning, and generosity; but a French prefect, inspecting his department, meeting every where with the most abject flattery, followed by fawning crowds ready to lick up his spittle for a smile, is a sight quite as gratifying to Conservative eyes. Truly, as official appointments are not hereditary in France, so the tenure of power cannot be transmitted from father to son; but now—I put the question to those of our Club who are most prejudiced in favour of everything English—is it for the sake of his eldest son that an English great man cherishes the privilege of handing down his greatness? is it not a fact, on the contrary, that, in nine cases out of ten, great English landowners and their eldest sons cordially dislike each other,—the father annoyed because the son treads on his heels, and the son sorry because his father lasts so long? Why then do Conservatives set so much store by the system of entails and primogeniture?—because it is a means of providing for younger children out of the budget. Suppose that the Duke of Beaufort, for instance, were compelled to divide his estate equally amongst all his children, in that case, at his death, each fraction of the estate would be too small to give any political influence, and thus the hands of the Somerset would dip no more into the public purse. By our constitution, in short, one man possessing 50,000*l.* a year enjoys great political power, while fifty men possessing 1,000*l.* a year each enjoy none at all. In France it is different. Here the greatest estate has no influence on any election; all election influence being like that which we used to exert at Plymouth, or that which the Whigs have just exerted in the new borough of Chatham; treasury influence, budget power, ending in what the French republicans call *bureaucratie*; a peculiar kind of Aristocracy, which, though different from ours, is still aristocracy to all intents and purposes, since it provides, as I have shown before, for the greatest happiness of the greatest number. To make you thoroughly understand the position of a great man in France, I would liken it to that of Lord Melville, when he used to elect the members for Scotland by means of patronage, military, naval, colonial, judicial, financial, and ecclesiastical. Though his estates were small, if indeed he owned one, he had always a fat place at his disposal for any body named Dundas; not to speak of pensions. You must thus perceive that in France entails and primogeniture are not required for the purpose which they serve in England.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS AS AFFECTING INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The Elections have ended, and it is our pleasing duty in giving the result, as far as concerns India, to remark, that a considerable accession of strength has been obtained, not only for the cause of Reform, but for the promotion and furtherance of changes and modifications, which our friend of India can desire, should be longer delayed in being introduced into the various departments of the administration of that country. The manifold evils and abuses which have grown up and matured under the existing system, sufficiently indicate the necessity of a change too, not of partial operation, not one which will leave the country without the full participation and enjoyments of those rights and privileges to which all British subjects have equal claims.

The liberty to trade with China,—the power to go out and settle in any part of India, and be allowed to engage in the production of salt and the cultivation of opium, both which are exclusively confined to the East India Company,—the impartial and equal division of patronage both at home and in India, as respects offices under Government,—the total abolition of all exclusive laws and regulations affecting the natives and Indo-Britons,—the granting of direct representation in Parliament—form amongst others, subjects of anxious inquiry and investigation, and it is to be hoped, that a Parliament pledged to Reform at a moment so propitious as the one now approaching, will direct its energies in securing for the country, groaning as it is, under an unexampled stagnation of trade and industry, those advantages which the opening of so vast a field cannot fail to create.

Of the Members in the last Parliament who composed the Committee on the East India Company's Affairs, and whose sentiments are in favor of a change of system, we find the following returned:

Mr. J. Hume, *Middlesex*,
Mr. Warburton, *Bridport*,
Mr. Whitmore, *Bridgeton*,
Mr. Sturt, *Derby*,
Mr. Morrison, *Ipswich*,
Mr. Labouchere, *Tunton*,
Lord Morpeth, *Yorkshire*,
Mr. Shiel, *Tippary*,
Mr. E. L. Bulwer, *Coven-*
try,
Lord Cavendish, *Derbyshire*,
Col. Torrens, *Holton*,
Mr. Ewart, *Liverpool*,
Sir John Byng, *Poole*.

Mr. J. A. Stewart Mac-
kenzie, *Ross*,
Mr. J. H. Hawkins, *New-*
port,
Mr. F. Vincent, *St. Albans*,
Mr. B. Carter, *Portsmouth*,
Mr. D. O'Connell, *Dublin*,
Sir R. Ferguson, *Notting-*
ham,
Mr. C. Grant, *Inverness*,
Mr. R. Grant, *Finsbury*,
Mr. Fazakerly, *Peterbo-*
rough,
Mr. Gisborne, *Derby*,
Mr. C. Wynn, *Montgomery*.

To these may be added, two new Members, viz. Mr. J. S. Buckingham, the well known Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, returned for *Sheffield*; and Capt. W. Maxfield, late of the *Bombay Marine*, returned for *Great Grimsby*. Of the Members again in the last Committees returned in the present Parliament unfavourable to any change, we find Mr. R. C. Ferguson, for *Kircudbright*, and Col. J. Baillie, for *Inverness*, both East India Directors; Sir R. Inglis for *Oxford*, Sir H. Hardinge for *Launceston*; Sir J. R. Reid, of the firm of Reid, Irving and Co. City Merchants, and one of the Committee of Bye Laws, for *Dover*; and to these may be added, two new Members, viz. Mr. Sergeant Spankie, for *Finsbury*, formerly Advocate General at Calcutta, whose reputation of sentiment, we cannot but look upon as pledged to the advocacy of the interests of the East India Company, holding, as he does, the important post of *Standing Counsel* to that body, and the Hon. A. Cole, formerly resident at Mysore, for *Ennis-*
killen.

Of the unsuccessful Candidates of the last Parliament, we observe—

Mr. W. Astell, East India
Director,
Sir John Malcolm, late Go-
vernment of Bombay,
Mr. James M. Killop, of the
firm of Palmers M. Killop
and Co. East India A-
gents,
Mr. East, a son of Sir Hyde
East,
Mr. R. Jenkins, East India
Director,
Mr. J. Irving, of the firm
of Reid, Irving, and Co.
Mr. P. Pusey,
Mr. J. Dupre Alexander,
East India Director.

Mr. W. Wigram, East In-
dia Director,
Sir G. Nugent, formerly
Commander in Chief in
India,
Mr. Stuart Wortley, a son
of Lord Wharfedale,
Sir Geo. Murray, late Co-
lonial Secretary,
Mr. John Loch, East India
Director,
Mr. T. F. Courtenay, A-
gent for the Cape of Good
Hope,
Mr. James Alexander, of
the firm of Fletcher, Alex-
ander, and Co.

Not one of whom will this country, or India, ever have reason to regret the absence of from Parliament; and Sir Charles Forbes, whose exclusion, we indeed, deeply lament, for the sake of the natives of India, and for India in general, whose cause always found in him a steady and sincere advocate. We trust, however, that if the measure of Parliamentary Representation to India be accorded, this gentleman will be unanimously elected. It is worthy of remark, that in the above list there are six Directors of the East India Company, and the others, with one or two exceptions, may be considered as pledged supporters of their interests.

Among the new, but unsuccessful Candidates for Parliamentary distinction, whose names are familiar to Indian readers, we notice the following:—

Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, Mem-
ber of the late firm of
Palmer and Co. Bath,
Mr. J. S. Brownrigg, do.
Boston,
Dr. Bowring, Editor of
the *Westminster Review*,
Blackburn,
Mr. John Bagshaw, of the
firm of Bagshaw and Co.,
East India Merchants,
Sudbury,
Dr. John Crawford, Agent
for the inhabitants of Cal-
cutta, Glasgow,
Capt. Astell, son of the East
India Director, Bridport.

Mr. W. Crawford, of the
firm of Bazett, Colvin,
and Co., E. I. Agents,
Brighton,
Mr. Geo. Lyall, East India
Director, London,
Col. Leicester Stanhope,
Tower Hamlets,
Cape Cuvier, *South Shields*,
Mr. Holt Mackenzie, a
Commissioner of the Board
of Control, *Edin.*
Sir E. Owen, late Admiral
on the India Station,
Said.
Mr. John Stewart, a Mem-
ber in the firm of Forbes
and Co. of Bombay.

The sentiments and opinions of most of the above gentlemen having been before the public in the examinations before the East India Committees, and in the Speeches delivered at the hustings, it is superfluous on our part to offer any observations relative to them. While we regret the exclusion of two or three, from whose exertions some good may have resulted to the cause in which we feel so deep an interest, it is gratifying to consider that a great number of new Members are returned, who although not so well versed in Indian matters, are solemnly pledged to the extermination of those principles which have hitherto constituted the supporting props of corporations and monopolies. In spite of every opposition and obstacle which human ingenuity could devise, the grand measure of Reform has been carried, and whatever the intentions of Government may be, as to its being a final measure, certain we are, that the spirit of the times, and the condition of the country, will not allow the toleration and continuance of abuses, privations, and oppressions, which, by securing the interests of a few, have undermined and destroyed the legitimate rights of the many.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in documents accompanying his annual report to Congress, makes the naval force of the United States at fifty one vessels, carrying 1978 guns, exclusive of cutters, viz:—

SHIPS OF THE LINE.				
Name and Rate.	Where built.	When built.	Where employed.	
Columbus 74	Washington	1819	In ord., at Boston.	
Independence 74	Boston	1814	do do.	
Ohio 74	New York	1820	do New York.	
Washington 74	Portsmouth	1814	do do.	
Franklin 74	Philadelphia	1815	do do.	
North Carolina 74	Philadelphia	1820	do Norfolk.	
Delaware 74	Norfolk	1820	Fitting for sea, do	
Alabama 74	Portsmouth		On the Stocks.	
Vermont 74	Boston		do do.	
Virginia 74	Boston		do do.	
Pennsylvania 74	Philadelphia		do do.	
New York 74	Norfolk		do do.	
FRIGATES OF THE FIRST CLASS.				
United States 44	Philadelphia	1797	In Mediterranean.	
Brandywine 44	Washington	1825	do do.	
Pocomac 44	Washington	1821	In the Pacific.	
Constitution 44	Boston	1797	In ordinary, Boston.	
Hudson 44	Purchased	1826	do New York.	
Java 44	Baltimore	1814	do Norfolk.	
Guerriere 44	Philadelphia	1814	do do.	
Santee 44	Portsmouth		On the Stocks.	
Cumberland 44	Boston		do do.	
Sabine 44	New York		do do.	
Savannah 44	New York		do do.	
Raritan 44	Philadelphia		do do.	
Columbia 44	Washington		do do.	
St. Lawrence 44	Norfolk		do do.	
FRIGATES OF THE SECOND CLASS.				
Constellation 36	Baltimore	1797	In Mediterranean.	
Congress 36	Portsmouth	1799	In ord., at Norfolk.	
Macedonian 36	Captured	1812	Rebuilding do	

SLOOPS OF WAR.			
John Adams	24	Charleston	1799 In Mediterranean.
Cyanne	24	Captured	1815 In ord. at Phila.
Concord	18	Portsmouth	1828 In Portsmouth.
Boston	18	Boston	1828 In Boston.
Vandalia	18	Philadelphia	1828 In West Indies.
St. Louis	18	Washington	1828 do do
Falmouth	18	Boston	1827 In the Pacific.
Warren	18	Boston	1826 Coast of Brazil.
Peacock	18	New York	1813 do do
Lexington	18	New York	1825 do do
Erie	18	Baltimore	1813 In ordinary, Boston.
Natchez	18	Norfolk	1827 do Norfolk.
Fairfield	18	New York	1828 do do
Ontario	18	Baltimore	1813 do do
Vincennes	18	New York	1826 do do

SCHOONER OF WAR.			
Porpoise	12	Portsmouth	1820 In the West Indies.
Grampus	12	Washington	1821 do do
Shark	12	Washington	1821 do do
Enterprise	12	New York	1824 Coast of Brazil.
Boxer	12	Boston	1831 do do
Dolphin	12	Philadelphia	1831 In the Pacific.
Experiment	12	Washington	1833 In Norfolk.

RECAPITULATION.			
Ships of the Line	12	12	883
Frigates of the First Class	14	14	616
Frigates of the Second Class	3	3	108
Sloops of 24 guns	2	2	48
Sloops of 18 guns	13	13	134
Schooners	7	7	84

Total number of Ships 51, guns 1978
The ships on the stocks, with the exception of the Pennsylvania and Savannah, could all be got ready for launching in ninety days, and some of them in sixty. The Savannah would require 120 days, and the Pennsylvania six months. The ships in ordinary are in various states of preservation, but most of them would require extensive repairs, before being ready for use.

In addition to the force embraced in the preceding list the frames and promiscuous live oak timber, for four ships of the line, seven frigates, four sloops of war, and three steam-vessels are on hand. viz. at Boston, two ships of the line, two frigates and one sloop of war; at New York, one frigate; at Philadelphia, two frigates and one sloop of war; at Norfolk, two ships of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war; at Washington, one frigate, and one sloop of war. Where the frames of of steam-vessels are in deposit, we do not find it stated. Contracts have further been made for the frames, &c. of three frigates and three sloops of war. If we include in the estimate of our naval force, the ships for which the timber is already furnished or contracted for, the account will stand thus:

	74s.	Frigs.	Sloops.	Schrs.	Steam Vessels.
In commission.....	0	4	9	7	0
In ordinary.....	7	6	6	0	0
On the stocks.....	5	7	0	0	0
Frames on hand.....	4	7	4	0	3
Frames contr'd for.....	3	3	3	0	0
Total.....	16	27	22	7	3

Besides the frames above mentioned, and the timber properly belonging to them, there is on hand at the different Navy-yards, under the appropriations for repairs, and for other purposes, 75,120 cubic feet of live oak, 339,716 do, white oak, 1,427,907 feet of plank, 7,770 knees, 421,045 cubic feet on yellow pine, 783,478 superficial do. do. 11,693 superficial feet of white pine and 48,040 cubic feet of various knees.

There is also on hand 1,548 tons of iron, 652 do. lead 114 do. copper, 335 anchors not in use, and 27 chain cables not in use.

There is also on hand, exclusive of what is on board of vessels in commission, 2,232 cannon and cannonballs, 228,903 round and double headed cannon balls, 23,334 grape and cannister, 540 tons loose grape and cannister, 35,600 lbs. powder, 198,382 lbs. sulphur, 396,994 lbs. nitre, 3,504 muskets, 5,703 pistols, and 5,248 cutlasses.

The value of the stores on hand at the different Navy Yards on the 1st of October last, was as follows:

Portsmouth, (N. H.)	Sp. Drs.	340,976 49
Boston		1,122,617 79
New York		1,494,143 98
Philadelphia		471,646 81
Washington		907,273 37
Norfolk		1,057,987 83
Pensacola		167,269 55

Total Spanish Dollars..... 5,579,917 92

The estimated expenses of the Navy during the year 1833 are Sp. Drs. 3,176,766-87. In this calculation, provision is made for holding in commission 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates of the first class, and 1 do. of the second class, 11 sloops, and 7 schooners, with an aggregate of 5025 officers and men, viz. for the ship of the line 835 men, first class frigates 454 each, second class 368, sloop 188, schooners 56.

The deaths among the officers of the Navy, as far as ascertained, since the 1st of December, 1831, are as follows: 3 Captains, (George W. Rogers, C. C. B. Thompson, and James T. Leonard) 6 Lieutenants, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 2 Pursers, 1 Passed Midshipman, 9 Midshipmen, 3 Boatswains, 2 Gunners, and 1 Marine Officer. The dismissions—2 Lieuts. 1 Assistant Surgeon, 1 Passed Midshipman, 6 Midshipmen, 1 Boatswain, and 2 Marine Officers. The resignations—2 Pursers, 3 Passed Midshipmen, 18 Midshipmen, 2 sail-makers, and 1 Marine Officer.—*Columbian Sentinel, December 22.*

Lady Sarah Brisco, wife of Sir Wastel Brisco, was tried and convicted for libels on the character of Mrs. Mary Tolson. The libels consisted of two letters and a printed placard, which imputed to the prosecutrix that she had appropriated some of Lady Brisco's property to her own use. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Lady Brisco was sentenced to two months imprisonment. An action for a similar libel published by Lady Brisco, charging Mr. Head, a livery stable-keeper, with receiving some of her ladyship's stolen property, was tried in the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff (Mr. Head) damages 40s.

PADDY'S METAMORPHOSIS.

(FROM AN IRISH CORRESPONDENT.)

About fifty years since, in the days of our daddies, That plan was commenced which the wise now applaud,
Of shipping off Ireland's most turbulent Paddies,
As good raw material for settlers, abroad.

Some West-India island, whose name I forget,
Was the region then chos'n for this scheme so romantic;

And such the success the first colony met,
That a second, soon after, set sail o'er th' Atlantic.

Behold them now safe at the long-look'd-for shore,
Sailing in between banks that the Shannon might greet,

And thinking off friends whom, but two years before,
They had sorrow'd to lose, but should soon again meet.

And, hark, from the shore, a glad welcome there came,—
"Arrah, Paddy from Cork, is it you, my sweet boy?"

While Pat stood astounded, to hear his own name,
Thus hailed by black devils, who caper'd for joy!

Can it possibly be?—half amazement, half doubt,
Pat listens again,—rubs his eyes and looks steady;
Then heaves a deep sigh, and in horror yells out,
"Father's blood! only think,—black and curly already!"

Deceived by that well-mimick'd brogue in his ears,
Pat read his own doom in those wool-headed figures.

And thought, what a climate, in less than two years,
To turn a whole cargo of Pats into niggers!

MORAL.

'Tis thus,—but, alas, by a marvel more true
Than is told in this rival of Ovid's best stories,—
Your Whigs, when in office a short year or two,
By a *lucus nature*, all turn into Tories.

And thus, when I hear them "strong measures" advise,
Ere the seats that they sit on have time to get steady,

I say, while I listen, with tears in my eyes,
"Father's blood! only think,—black and curly already!"
Drumcondra.

MISCELLANEA.

PROFESSIONS.—We have had a Reform in Parliament; but it is only the first chapter in the History of Reform. The profession of a Parliament-man was on a bad footing, but not a jot worse than many others that have outgrown the age. If a man of thirty were obliged to wear the breeches of the man of twelve, he would not cut a more ridiculous figure than the corporations or municipalities, for instance, of our cities do. What have the mayors and aldermen of towns in common with the wants of the present day?—are they not altogether outgrown? Then there is the profession of the law. Men become qualified for advocates by eating mutton; and the attorney, who understands your business, cannot open his mouth in court, but must hand over his papers to one who does not, and has not time to do so if he would, master it. An apothecary and a physician are both supposed to be educated for the treatment of disease; but the established arrangement is, that the apothecary, who is the inferior authority, shall prescribe as long as the disease is curable; when it becomes incurable, the rule is to call in the aid of art, which is now too late. The apothecary, the physicians and the undertaker form a regular climax in professional arrangements. In our medical schools, no one studies medicine, because every one will be called on to practise it: every one studies anatomy, though he is sure never to have a surgical case per annum; but then surgery gives rank, and medicine does not. A surgeon is something—an apothecary is nothing; therefore, that a man may seem something, he learns to practise that which he will never be called on to perform, and neglects to master that by which he is to live and his patients unfortunately to die—viz., the practice of medicine. Dr. Conolly, in his admirable "Outlines of Lectures," tells us, that during the established collegiate course of medical education a young man solely attends to surgery, in order, that he may rank as one; and that he learns his medicine, in the course of his first six years' practice, at the expense of his patients—who thus fall martyrs to a future generation. A clever, middle-aged medical practitioner has thus waded up to his present state of skill through blood and tears: the widow's weeds and the parent's winding-sheet entangle his professional career; his pestle is to brain and not to bray; his shop is worse than the up-as-tree—all who come within its influence droop and pine and wither, and sleep the eternal sleep, until he has repaired the error of that professional arrangement that permits a man to learn one thing and practise another. The rotten state of our professions pervades even the military trade, where none is chosen for aptitude; which a man enters for fashion, and is promoted according to the state of his purse. The fact is, we do not want an army; it is a mere aristocratical humbug. In Prussia, where an army is really wanted and the profession something substantial, promotion depends upon ability and the faithful discharge of duty. Prussian officers, who served in our German legion, were perfectly horror-struck with our luxuriating and bartering system of promotion. Of the church profession we will say nothing: its most zealous friends are concocting its reform, from a conviction of its internal decay. Christian vicegerency, it is well known, has become family property. The rich have purchased the gain of preaching the word of God,—ministers are saints by proxy. Pocketing all the good things of godliness, they hire a substitute at a mean price to go forth and preach the Gospel in their stead. In short, there is not an old profession that has not worn out its forms; and yet so many persons have an interest in preserving them, and so much

delusion is kept up respecting them, that there will be no change without a struggle, in spite of the obviousness of the public advantage. Institutions should be as elastic as the spring-drawers recommended to stout gentlemen-sportsmen by the newspapers: they should expand with our growth, keep our excrescences in shape, and when they lose their elasticity, be cast off as easily as the slough of the snake in spring.—*New Monthly Mag. for Dec.*

The sum due from M. Ouyard, in the city of Amsterdam alone, is said to mount to 7,000,000 florins. He has written from Cleves, to offer one third of the claim in ready money, on having a receipt in full. Some of the merchants, alarmed at the immensity of their demands upon him, were inclined to accept his proposal; but Messrs. Willinck, who are his principal creditors, have refused every species of compromise, and have declared that they will have the whole of their debt or nothing. The King of Holland will be his creditor to the amount 850,000 florins, which will fall due on the 15th February.

THE TIMES AS THEY RUN.—It has always been held that the grandest incentive of military devotion was home approbation—the distinction of the fair: the female veneration for courage: the smile or the tender speech of a woman always having been, in chivalrous times, a sufficient inducement for running into the cannon's mouth. The only way that ladies are to gain intelligence of the achievements of the British "braves" is through the despatches, which, alas! the ladies do not read, so what becomes of the grand motive for cutting a figure? The only parts of the Intelligence consulted by ladies is news of the movements of certain leaders of fashion: they pore over the columns of the Post in order to learn what carriage has deposited its burden at what hotel: they love to know whose party had the most brilliant attendance—who is gone to Brighton—who dined with the King—who kissed hands—and who is departed to the realms beyond or below sea. A despatch, involving the fate of nations, or recording the valiant actions of our countrymen, or other combatants, is immediately voted among the non-entities or the bores of the day; while a *fracas*, or *faux pas*, or *crash*, or *smash*, engages all the attention of the eyes, the lips, the beauty, and the fashion that the poor adventurer in a foreign land is vainly dreaming will be turned on him and his fortunes when he has done aught worthy of being enshrined in the annals of fame. Who cares for our countrymen that are daily falling at Oporto? Has any one but his own family cast a thought upon the fate of Staunton or Morgell? when Sir Pulteney Malcolm writes his despatches from the Scheldt in case of any action, will any fair lady read them, unless, indeed, she has a brother or husband in the fleet? It is to be feared we are grown sadly frivolous,—high hopes are sunk,—high aspirations are laughed at,—fame, glory, patriotism, are topics of sneer or slander; everything in this sublunary world is become an affair of income it is, who shall secure the best means of cutting a dash! whose equipage shall be most complete? who shall be best served at home and most marked abroad? The *precision of luxury* is the point aimed at, and the passion of striving in that race swallows up nearly every other. The pursuit of personal accomplishment—of personal grace—the adornment of beauty—or the setting off of feminine elegance—all these are legitimate art for which we men are in private obligation bound to the sex—but they are a very different thing from rivalry in dissipation, luxury, expense, and absurdity—pursuits destructive to themselves and all concerned, and gratifying to nobody. There is no end to the latitude we would give to women in order to make themselves charming; the most fascinating persons have been the promoters of the best deeds of men; but when they take the field as principals—when their object is not to please the manlier part of society, but to out-dazzle and annihilate some antagonist in the field of fashion, then we turn away in disgust at the paltriness of the motive, and lament over the miserableness of the end.

We are very much afraid that at this moment society is on an especial bad footing; that the proof and the remedy is, that those who are its true and chiefest ornaments are retiring from it with all possible sedulousness. Disgusted with the dullness, the vanity and the poorness of modern attempts at "living together," such as it is, they are withdrawing into the narrowest circle they can draw: into, in fact, the merest hermitism; and it is out of these centres that a society with new maxims must spring: when these small centres have suffered themselves, by the aggregation of similar particles, to have increased their bulk to a size not predicated in their original formation, the race of fashion—the struggle of distinction—the determination to outvie—is acknowledged, even in the very *acmé* of folly, to be unproductive of the most moderate satisfaction: the effort, then, should be made to withdraw from it; and the thing, to be done effectually, should be done with the suddenness of a *coup d'état*. Times of great difficulty and importance are coming: they who are not laying up for events may find themselves suddenly wandering on Salisbury Plain without a blanket: by which we would enforce, that empty luxury now may be soon paid for by biting poverty. The wisdom of the nobleman that taught his son basket-making is not to be despised. The consideration of every young man, of the present day, should not be how I may most gratify my own senses, but how I may make myself most necessary to my fellow men under any circumstances. Did it ever occur to a young man of the present day that, could he make a door, or shoe a horse, in addition to his ordinary education, he would be independent of every change in the institutions of society? And yet these safety-valves of life would not take half the time given ordinarily to cricket or pigeon-shooting. Personal treat-

ures are the best—purse stores are by no means to be despised—but how can that family provide against the evil day, that is daily meeting its means in the vainest of vanities, out of respect to what some people might possibly say, who in any event could or would possibly do nothing? Let all such persons, tack instantly: it is easier to defy opinion than evade it. Let them sell, mortgage, even give rather than be saddled with eternally-recurring expenses; let them convert into specie—into disposable capital—into undeniable funds—that which they may still possess, and enjoy such luxuries of life as they may still possess, even in a garret, rather than reckon upon good years to come. The bane of modern life is show; let the present be made as comfortable as possible to all men, but let not the future be sacrificed to show.

We are all in a very artificial state; most of us are living upon opinion, in which there may soon be fearful changes; it is well, therefore, to consider in time what we could each of us do, in case that opinion should, some fine day, be blown away down the wind like a gaudy and unstable bubble.

MRS. ARBUTHNOT.—The pension of this celebrated lady, the confidant and counsellor of the Great Captain, will shortly be submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Two Members of the House stand pledged to bring it forward.

BOURBON HONOUR AND FRATERNAL AFFECTION.—In the recent sale of autographs, at Evans's, was a letter of Louis XVIII., written in his own hand, to the Duke of Fitzjames, in 1789. He reminds him that six weeks had elapsed, since, he placed in his hands unquestionable proofs that the children of Louis XVI. were not his own (*les siens*), and proofs of the culpable conduct of the Queen (Marie Antoinette). He urges him to bring forward a motion on the subject in the assembly of Notables, that *he himself will be absent*; but that his brother, the Count D'Artois (now Charles X.), will attend. He adds, that the proceedings will not be agreeable to the King, who is the tool of his wife (Joult de sa Femme), and significantly asks, "Merite-t-il de regner?" This most extraordinary letter was purchased by Treuttel and Wurtz.—*Morning Chronicle.*

PAUPERISM IN PARIS.—From an official return of the state of the French metropolis for 1832, it appears that, of the whole population (770,286), 68,986 are maintained at the public expense.

A few days ago a well-dressed man, with an eye-glass hanging from his neck, a switch in his hand, and a young and pretty woman on his arm, entered the restaurant of Mr. Deffieux, on the Boulevard du Temple, and after having, in half French half English, announced that he came in consequence of the high repute of the fare of the house, which he had heard of in London, ordered a dinner of every delicacy to be served in a private room. They were accordingly shown into one, and the waiter having furnished the table with three silver spoons and forks, went down to the kitchen for the soup. On his return the guests desired to have spoons and forks; the waiter asserted that he had already laid them; upon which the gentleman became highly incensed, and insisted upon seeing Mr. Deffieux himself. Complaint was made of the insolence of the waiter, and a search of the two guests, upon the peremptory demand of the Englishman, was made, but nothing was found. The most abject apologies were then tendered by the accusing *garcon*, and offended dignity was appeased; the dinner was served and eaten; the bill, amounting to 28f., was paid, with the addition of 2f. to the waiter, as a token of complete amnesty. This *tête-à-tête* party had scarcely withdrawn when two good-looking persons entered, and took their seats in the places which had just been vacated. Dinner was ordered, served, eaten, and paid for. The room being vacant, the waiter entered to clear table, and happening to move it he heard something fall on the floor. On looking he found on the ground one of the missing silver forks, and on the under side of the table a large patch of pitch, bearing the impressions of the six articles of plate which had caused him so much uneasiness. They had been thus concealed by the first party, and were there found and carried off by the second, who were their confederates in this ingenious mode of robbery. Two days afterwards a similar manoeuvre was performed with equal success at another restaurant in the Bois de Boulogne.—*Galvani's Messenger.*

Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 25th ult. The Government had closed the playhouse recently opened there. Civilization was advancing there. Above the date there was a French printing establishment, a French newspaper, an Arab printing establishment, an Arab court, and several schools. An Arab-French grammar was about to be published. A number of the Moorish children had appeared at the schools. Similar plans were about to be carried into effect both at Oran and Bona.

A SYNONYM.—At the Liverpool Quarter Sessions, the other day, an action of trover was brought for the recovery of a cart of very little value, the delivery of which to the plaintiff, as the alleged purchaser, had been refused by the defendant; and it was quite certain that the trial of the question would cost many times the worth of the article. In the course of the proceedings the following dialogue occurred: Counsel—Then you went and demanded the cart from the defendant? Witness—I did, Sir, Counsel—And did he deliver it? Witness—No, indeed. He said the plaintiff might go to b—l for it, or he might go to the d—l for it; I don't exactly recollect which of the words he used. The Recorder—But it meant, in point of fact, that he might go to law for it, I suppose [loud laughter].—*Macclesfield Courier.*

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